



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 10, 1928
 SENATOR JOHNSON HURLS BOMBSHELL
 COMMUNITY CHEST
 WITH THE WOMEN WORKERS
 THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
 UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Abreast of the Times

A MAN turns in his old automobile as part payment on the new, and enjoys the latest development in motor cars.

And in the matter of home furnishings, one may keep quite as modern, through a similar procedure.

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White Overalls for
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alls.

Black Bib Overalls.

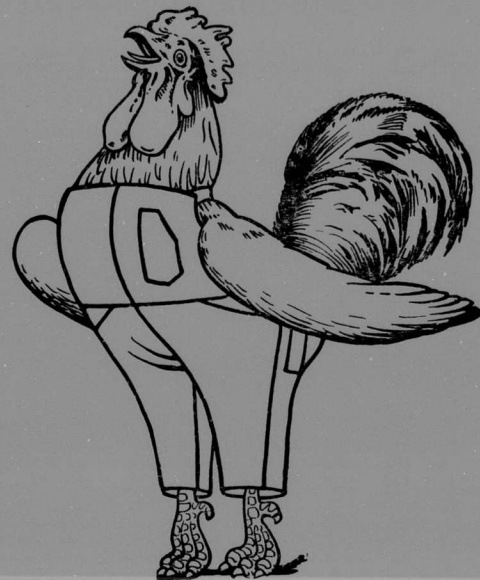
Blue and Black Jeans
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Alls in khaki or blue.

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Shirts and Gloves.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 55. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Secretary Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1928

No. 2

SENATOR JOHNSON HURLS BOMBSHELL

(By International Labor News Service.)

Asking the Senate at Washington, D. C., for early action on his resolution for a sweeping investigation of the strike situation in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, Senator Johnson of California cited three damaging charges against the coal operators and their railroad and State and local government allies. The charges were made on the authority of the United Mine Workers and two of the best-known men in public life. The charges were:

1. The operators were to blame for the failure of Government negotiations to end the strike. This charge is made by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis.

2. The State of Pennsylvania has ranged all its powers on the side of the operators and is doing its best to break the strike. This charge is made by Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania.

3. The operators and railroads have conspired to destroy the miners' union and are responsible for the suspension and all its attendant loss and suffering. This charge is made by the United Mine Workers, former Governor Pinchot and many others familiar with conditions in the coal fields.

Davis Blames Coal Operators.

In asking the Senate to lose no time in directing an investigation, Senator Johnson read a letter from Secretary Davis holding the operators responsible for the failure of the peace conference called in Washington in December.

"We in the department," the Secretary wrote, "diligently sought some method by which this strike might be settled, but the failure of the great bulk of the operators or of any of the operators' association officials to attend made it impossible to make any real progress toward the solution of the program separating the mine workers and operators in these districts."

Senator Johnson also made public a long letter from Gifford Pinchot former Governor of Pennsylvania, charging the use of the police power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in behalf of private interests.

Present Conditions Due to Conspiracy.

"Involved is the charge," Senator Johnson said, "that railroad companies have exercised their great power to coerce others into the repudiation and violation of contracts, in the making of which the United States Government itself had participated; that these railroad companies have conspired to destroy a labor union; that in some instances they have refused cars to transport coal mined by union labor; that they have hammered down the price of coal while basing their rate structure upon a much higher price; that, in fact, the present horrible conditions had their inception in a conspiracy between railroad companies and coal operators."

Gunmen Given State Authority.

"Many gunmen and other bad characters," Mr. Pinchot wrote, "have reappeared in the strike regions, bearing the commissions of the State and exercising its power as coal and iron police, and numerous assaults upon men, women and children have been committed by men especially commissioned to keep the peace and enforce the law."

Declaring there had been "wholesale evictions" of miners' families, the former governor attributed

"a large percentage of them" to the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which, he said, is "controlled by the Mellons."

Senator Johnson told the Senate that all that was necessary for an investigation was a prima facie case, and that one had been made out.

Says Humanity Demands Inquiry.

"Humanity demands this investigation," he said. "Here are human beings at stake."

The letter from former Governor Pinchot follows in part:

"Dear Senator Johnson:

"In reply to your letter of January 25, asking about the past and present situation in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, I am very glad indeed to make the following statement, which you are entirely at liberty to use in any way you may see fit.

State Took Employers' Side.

"In strikes and suspensions in the mines before I took office as Governor of Pennsylvania in 1923 the State took the side of the employer as a matter of course. It gave the employer the whole police power of the State to use in substantially any way he chose to use it. It commissioned as special police officers, known as coal and iron police, and authorized to exercise the police power of the State, and men the employer chose to name, including in countless cases thugs and gunmen of the most depraved and despicable type.

"These men were not protectors of peace but inciters to violence, for their interest was to bring about disorders in order to prolong their own employment. Consequently they used violence to provoke violence so that they might be needed to repress it.

"Within ten days after taking office I learned that my predecessor, during the last two years of his term, had issued some six thousand commissions as private policemen to men named by the companies.

Bad Characters Made Policemen.

"These commissions gave the men who held them the right to use the police power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They were issued in every case, so far as I could learn, without investigation of the character or record of the men who were thus authorized to exercise the police power of the State. The names were submitted by the companies and the commissions were issued without inquiry or question. These men were paid by the companies. There were more than twenty times as many of them as there were of the State police.

"Immediate study of the records of the men commissioned as private policemen by my predecessor resulted in eliminating gunmen, thugs, felons, professional trouble-makers and other undesirables, to the extent of two-thirds of the whole number so appointed, and in a complete change of the method of appointment.

"Instead of nearly 6000 promiscuous and largely criminal characters that held commissions as private policemen when I went into office, there were 2000 reasonably decent officers when I left, and the State had made a thorough investigation of every one of them.

State Again Breaking Strikes.

"The result was that the very numerous abuses committed by these private officers, which had become so common as to be almost customary,

ceased altogether. Despite two great strikes in the anthracite region, and almost continuous strikes in the bituminous region, there was scarcely the slightest disorder in either field during my four years, and what there was could have occurred equally well if the mines had been working full time.

"Numerous reports of happenings in the bituminous strike regions of Central and Western Pennsylvania which have reached me since I left office (if, as I believe, they rest upon a basis of fact) make it clear that the policy of justice to both sides has been discarded and that the policy of using the power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to break strikes has again been put into effect.

"Unless these reports are false the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is being now, and has been for a year, employed to break the present bituminous strike; many gunmen and other bad characters have reappeared in the strike regions bearing the commissions of the State and exercising its power as coal and iron police; and numerous assaults upon men, women and children have been committed by men especially commissioned to keep the peace and enforce the law.

"On several occasions I have been informed by officials of the United Mine Workers of America that the present administration in Pennsylvania has refused to give them the names of these private policemen, on the plea that the names of men entrusted with the police power of the Commonwealth did not constitute a public record. To keep secret the names of policemen is a new thing in my experience.

Miners Prepared to Bare Terrorism.

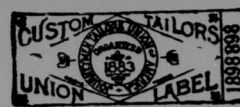
"I am informed also that the United Mine Workers of America are prepared to supply proof, in the form of approximately 200 affidavits and by the testimony of witnesses, of the commission of numerous assaults upon peaceable striking coal miners, and of the injury of men, women and children from such assaults.

"While I am thoroughly aware of the ease with which charges can be made, especially in the heat of a bitter industrial conflict, I am convinced that the evidence with which I have been made acquainted is entirely sufficient to justify or even to require an investigation of the facts, such as is provided for in your resolution.

"During my term of office a certain number of evictions of striking miners and their families were carried out by operators in Western Pennsylvania despite repeated protests on my part. But the evictions which took place in my time were unimpor-

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tant compared with the wholesale evictions, amounting, I am told, to 12,000 families, which have taken place since.

Evictions Lead to Many Deaths.

"These evictions, whether or not they are technically justified under the law, lead to the severest hardships for women, children and elderly and sick persons, and are the direct cause of many deaths which would not otherwise take place. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, the largest soft coal company in America, controlled by the Mellons, is responsible for a large percentage of them.

"The Executive Committee of the Clergymen's Fund for Miners' Relief, representing ministers of ten Protestant denominations, and the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Jewish churches, including three bishops, said in an appeal printed on January 20, 1928:

"Children are going half-naked and babies are starving for milk. Bad enough at present, the situation grows worse, and the wretched harvest of malnutrition and exposure will be reaped in the months to come."

"Those parts of Central and Western Pennsylvania which depend on the soft coal industry are in a very serious condition. The prosperity of many of them is ruined, and the suffering of the miners is reflected in widespread hardships throughout whole communities.

Inquiry Will Be Public Service.

"Personally I believe that your resolution opens the way to a public service of the first order. * * *

"If * * * it is true, as alleged, that the power of government is being used against the miners, then the situation is serious. It is not within the proper functions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or of any State, to take sides in any industrial dispute.

"The official or the administration which uses or winks at the use of the power of the State to coerce either labor or capital during an industrial dispute may think he is the friend of the side he favors, and so may the favored party. But they are both dead wrong. Justice is as much in the interest of the decent employer as it is of the decent employee, and injustice in the long run is fully as dangerous to the side that is unduly favored as it is to the side that is unfairly oppressed. The first step in assuring justice is to get at the facts.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "GIFFORD PINCHOT."

WHAT ARE WAGES?

They are not so many dollars and cents. They are the workman's standard of living. They are the factor which determines what measures of decency, of comfort and of opportunity which the wage-earner will have in this life. The amount of these wages determine whether the home shall be an unsanitary back room in a congested tenement district, or whether it shall be a cottage surrounded by pure air and sunshine and conducive to health and comforts.

These dollars and cents which are in the weekly pay envelope determine the quality and the quantity of the food which enter the workers' home. They determine the comforts and conveniences and the opportunity which the wage-earner's family can enjoy. They determine the wage-earner's standard of living, and whether his body shall be well nourished and vigorous, or whether it shall be weak and underfed.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

JOHN P. COUGHLIN DEAD.

John P. Coughlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, died at his home after a long illness. He was a member of the International Association of Machinists and was one of the best known trade unionists in the East.

WITH THE WOMEN WORKERS.

Married Women Who Keep Their Jobs.

Almost one-half of the working women of Binghamton, N. Y., are married. This is remarkable, as figures for the entire United States for cities with a population of 25,000 to 100,000 show less than one-fourth of the women workers as wives. In this industrial community, with a total population of 67,000, 25,000 of whom are wage earners, about one-third of those wage earners are women. These facts were brought out recently in a survey made by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York Department of Labor, and it was further shown that the length of the working day and the wages of the married women workers differed little from those of their single sisters. In the main, the unmarried women in the group were younger and less skilled, which accounts for the fact that the median of the annual earnings of those who were married exceeded that of other women by \$22 a year, the figure for the married women being \$877.72. In other words, marital status has little to do with the size of the pay envelope or with working conditions with women as with men.

Less than \$15 a week was the wage received by nearly 40 per cent of the women in selling positions in Pennsylvania department stores, according to a study made in 1926 and just published by the Bureau of Women and Children of the State Department of Labor and Industry. Less than 10 per cent of the men selling were working for such meager wages. Three-fourths of the non-selling employees receiving less than \$15 weekly were women; less than 10 per cent of the women in this group went above the \$25-a-week mark. Nine out of every 10 selling positions paying as much as \$45 were filled by men, and of the 102 selling positions paying \$51 or more, only 12 were held by women.

After earnestly recommending again the passage by the state legislature of some form of minimum wage law that will not conflict with the United States Supreme Court decision, Governor Al Smith, in his recent message, stated his belief that "There should be removed from the statute books of the state all laws that unjustly discriminate against women, by specific amendment to existing statutes without endangering the beneficial protective laws."

Six buildings, of 1185 rooms, made into three, four and five-room apartments, renting for \$11 a room per month, and with electricity, gas, hot and cold water, bathtub, shower, gas range and ice box in each apartment, were opened by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on December 25, 1927, as their first co-operative housing project. Each apartment faces a street, and the buildings are surrounded by parks on three sides. One-third of the total cost of \$1,825,000 was derived from investments made by those who occupy the houses. The remainder was raised on a first mortgage taken by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, interest being 5 per cent per year. Loans for those who wished to buy their quarters have been arranged, the price charged per room being \$500. A co-operative bus takes the children of the co-operators to school and back twice a day.

"In the present state of public opinion it is often easier to secure protection for women than for men, while conditions which men's stronger organizations can gain for them can only be won for women by legislative enactment," says the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations in a pamphlet recently published by the British Labor Party. "We prefer," continues the pamphlet, "to take what regulation we can get rather than to delay it. Regulations are more needed for women than for men, because women are less fitted than men for certain dangerous and specially heavy muscular work. . . . If women

could be relieved of domestic duties, it may be that their resistance to industrial fatigue would approximate more nearly to that of men, but legislation has to deal with things as they are. Some forms of protection are necessary for women because of their functions as mothers. . . . The worker who cannot be exploited at the employer's will because the law does not permit it gains a stronger and not a weaker position in the industrial world."

A minimum wage of \$12.50 per week for experienced women working in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope making establishments in the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond Montreal has been set by an order of the Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec. Apprentices are to receive a minimum of \$7 weekly for the first six months, \$8 for the second six, \$9.50 for the third six and \$11 for the fourth six. The number of inexperienced workers having less than the 24 months of apprenticeship may not exceed one-half of the female working force. There are special regulations also for overtime and absence periods.

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

By Herbert Atkinson.

In the last article the point was emphasized that, as the demand for articles produced by labor increases, the cost of their production decreases, and their price is reduced to the consumer, this price always fluctuating about the normal cost of production. But not so with land. Land is not produced by labor and cannot be increased by it, therefore the price-raising property of an increased demand cannot be counteracted by the increase in supply. Do you get it? Whatever increases the demand for land increases its value, therefore, increases its price. The progress of invention, increased efficiency in production, increase in population, all cause an increased demand for land and products of the land. All comes from the land—food, clothing, shelter, luxuries, all are produced by labor applied to land. Progress brings a reduced price for commodities produced by labor, but an increased price for land.

Land comes under what the economists call the Law of Diminishing Return. This is the most difficult to understand, but it really is not as bad as it sounds. If these articles on such a dry subject have been of any interest to you, stand by now and light your pipe or cigarette. Get a scrap of paper and a pencil and describe a circle on the paper and divide it into three segments, one, two, three. The circle represents the land of a country. There is plenty of land, and any one can take up whatever he wants, free. Let number one segment represent the most fertile land of the country. This is sufficient, at first, to produce the cereals required by the people, and the produce sells at, say, one dollar a bushel. Now let population increase and with it the demand for cereals. To meet the increased demand for cereals, number two quality land, number two segment, has to be brought under the plough; but it is inferior to the number one land and does not give so large a return for the same amount of labor. This is what is meant by the Law of Diminishing Return. Therefore, the cost of producing cereals is greater on this number two land than it was on the number one land, and the price must go up a bit or no cultivation will take place. The price goes up to, say, \$1.25 per bushel, and, of course, if the price of cereals goes up to \$1.25 to cover the cost of production on the number two land, the price of the product from the number one land goes up also, for in the same market, at the same time, there cannot be two prices for the same article. Thus the cultivation of the inferior soil on the number two quality land renders the cultivation of the number one land more profitable, and this will be at once absorbed in rent. The men who own the superior land will be able to obtain for the use of it rent representing the advantage it possesses over the inferior land. The man who rents the number one land will make a living and sufficient above that to pay the rent. The man on the number two land will make a living and pay no rent. Now, then, population still further increases, and the demand for cereals increases some more and the prices rise again, to, say, \$1.50 per bushel. This puts the margin of production on to the number three land, poorer land than either of the other two segments. This boosts up the rent further on the number one land, and number two land begins to bear rent, and the man on the number three quality land makes a living. If through some variation in the market the price drops, the man on the number three land is up against it; probably he comes to the city looking for a job.

We will suppose, for the present, that the prices for produce holds steady and a man decides to go farming. It will be a matter of indifference which land he farms; if it is valuable land, he will pay a big rent and live on what is left after the rent is paid out of his produce. If it is the cheaper

land, he will not pay so much rent and will, like the other fellow, make a living on the remainder after rent has taken its share. If the land on the number one quality land is worth \$100 a year rent, it has a capitalization value of about \$2000. The number two land, say, has an annual rental value of \$50, then its capitalization value is about \$1000. Nothing whatever is given in exchange for all this, except the permission to use the land. It is looked on as an investment for capital, but is not capital at all. It is rent, the share of the land owner; a pure appropriation of wealth that rises out of the growing needs of a population requiring a further use of the land on which they all must live. Rent does not represent reward for labor or returns for the use of capital. It simply measures the needs of the community.

If the owner of valuable land is also the user of it, he finds that he can get laborers to work on it for him by paying them wages enough to live on. This they could get by working on the poorest land in use—the margin of production. Their labor will produce more than they receive, as their labor is more productive on the valuable land, and this difference between what they produce and what they receive will go into the pocket of the owner of the land, not because he is a capitalist, which, indeed, he may be, but because he is the owner of the land. This difference is rent.

If such a user of land as just described is buying the land and paying off his capitalized rent, then this difference between what his laborers produce and that which they receive is applied to paying off that part of his mortgage which is capitalized rent. The true capital in such an enterprise is the stock on the place, cattle, sheep, orchard, crops, farm implements, barns, etc. This true capital assists labor to produce wealth from land.

Analyzed thus to a finality, we see that primarily the distribution of wealth is between rent and wages, capital coming in later as subsidiary to labor, the returns to capital being but small, averaging about 6 per cent, this interest being in no sense the cause of poverty. The true cause is the private appropriation of rent by the owner of the land. The farming class in no country is aware of the root cause of its financial troubles and will look in every direction for a solution of its difficulties, except the right one.

THE EMBASSY THEATRE.

Commencing Thursday the Embassy Theatre will introduce to San Francisco one of the greatest pictures of all time. This is an extravagant statement to make, but one which is justifiable when the star and the story are considered. The film is Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer."

The picture is the first feature film to be scored completely on the Vitaphone. During the course of the story one sees and hears Al Jolson sing six numbers and more in his own inimitable manner; sees and hears him talk to his mother in the story; sees and hear him joke in his best individual manner.

The film is based on the play of the same name by Samuel Raphaelson, which ran for over a year in New York. It nearly parallels in many cases the life of Jolson and is a subject which is near to his heart. Others in the cast include May McAvoy and Warner Oland.

"The Jazz Singer" has been booked for a limited engagement at the Embassy, which will be its only San Francisco showing on the Vitaphone. Don't miss this chance to see and hear Jolson, "the world's greatest entertainer," in two hours of song and laughter.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.



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But not old enough to be interestingly antique, why not replace it with new? We give a liberal allowance when you turn it in as part payment for new. Let our appraiser call.

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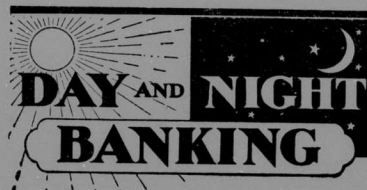
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WORKERS' EDUCATION

HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING.

By Paul Blanshard,

Former Secretary, Rochester Labor College.

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy."
—Gladstone.

LESSON IV.

9—Defeating a Motion.

Usually the quickest way to defeat a motion is to table it. The motion to lay another motion on the table requires only a majority vote, and since it is not debatable, the chairman is obliged to call for a vote as soon as some member has gained the floor and moved to table.

The procedure is as follows:

Brother Parr—I move that this union endorse the Republican Party at the coming election.

Brother Michelson—I second the motion.

The Chairman—You have heard the motion that this union endorse the Republican Party in the coming election. Is there any discussion?

Brother Jarvis—I believe that this motion should not be discussed at this time. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Brother Moore—I second the motion.

The Chairman—The motion is made to table the original motion.

Brother Parr—I am opposed to this motion to table—

The Chairman—You are out of order. Please sit down. The motion to table is undebatable and must be put to a vote at once. All those in favor of tabling the motion to endorse the Republican Party will say Aye. Opposed, No. The motion is tabled.

10—Discussing a Motion.

The following rules should be applied to the discussion of a motion:

1. No member has the right to discuss a motion twice while some other member wants the floor.

2. The person who makes a motion is usually given the last word in discussing it, if he wishes to speak twice.

3. Speak to the point. Otherwise the chairman can call you to order.

4. Do not talk to an opponent in arguing a question on the floor. Talk to the audience.

If the discussion of a motion or report drags too long, any member who wants the vote taken immediately can call "Question" without rising from his seat, provided no other member has the floor. This is only a reminder to the chairman that some members are impatient to get the discussion over with. The chairman may then say:

The question is called for. Is there any more discussion? If not, all those in favor, etc.

11—The Previous Question.

The chairman cannot stop discussion in this way if some member wishes the floor. The best way to stop discussion if some members want the floor is to move the previous question. This motion means to stop debate. It has nothing to do with the motion previously before the house. It requires a two-thirds vote to pass it and it cannot be discussed. If it is passed, the chairman must immediately put to a vote the motion which is being discussed. The procedure is as follows:

The Chairman—The motion is made and seconded that we send a delegation to the Labor Day celebration in Chicago. Is there any discussion?

(Discussion then follows.)

Brother Frank—I move the previous question. (This is the same thing as saying—I move to close debate.)

Brother Dewey—I second the motion and I want to speak in favor of closing this discussion. I—

The Chairman—You cannot discuss this motion. The previous question has been moved and seconded. All those in favor of the previous question say Aye. Opposed, No. The chair is in doubt. All those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated. Opposed rise. The vote stands 29 to 9. The previous question is carried. I will put the main motion to a vote. All those in favor of the motion that we send a delegation to the Labor Day celebration in Chicago will say Aye. Opposed, No. The motion is lost.

SHORT TALKS ON LABOR AND THE LAW.

By C. W. Joseph,

Lecturer on Labor Law, New School for Social Research.

LESSON IV.

What Is Justice?

What does law seek to achieve? What is the end of law? What is the purpose of law? The word "justice" is often mentioned in this connection. The law seeks "justice," it is said.

However, what is justice? Justice for whom? For the employer, or for the worker? A fair distribution of the goods of the world would be justice, no doubt. Nevertheless, we are confronted with the same problem in trying to determine what would be a fair distribution. Fair to whom? To the employer, or to the worker?

In examining the struggle between capital and labor, we notice this peculiar fact. Capital appears to be content with the present state of affairs. Not so with labor. Labor seeks a "new" justice. Capital is satisfied with the continued guarantee and protection of those "rights" which it already has. Labor desires "new rights" which will operate for the benefit of labor, and in accordance with labor's present-day needs—acute needs which have arisen inevitably as a result of a machine age.

"The 'old' justice," says Professor Dewey, "in the economic field consisted chiefly in securing to each individual his rights in property or contract." In other words, the law has thus far concerned itself with the protection of business and property. The law gave labor little thought. Labor, however, has come to feel more and more that it too has interests which the law ought to protect. The worker wants the opportunity for a better, more secure life. Labor wants a voice in determining the conditions and returns of industry. To quote Professor Dewey again. "The new justice must consider how it can secure for each individual a standard of living, and such a share in the values of civilization as shall make possible a full moral life."

Who will say that the law shall not be as much concerned with happier and fuller lives for the workers of society as with the protection of property? Business risks profits; the worker deals with his livelihood. Labor seeks a justice which shall value labor fully as much as capital.

Let us next consider to what extent the law has done this.

In a restaurant a hat fell off a peg and dropped right on top of a piece of pie that was covered with whipped cream.

The owner of the hat called a waiter.

"Well," said the waiter, "what do you want, a new hat or another piece of pie?"

WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Spencer Miller, Jr.,

Secretary, Workers' Education Bureau.

No. IV.

Workers' education expresses itself in manifold ways lest it be limited by a single interpretation. It begins in its initial stage when a group of workingmen in response to this hunger for knowledge, which they feel, reach out to make a contact with a living scholar who will pursue regularly with them in fellowship a quest for the truth in the particular subject under consideration for a period of weeks. This nucleus is a study class, and it is the single cell about which the movement is erected. A labor college is a non-resident night school. It is made up of a number of workers' study classes which are under the general direction of a board of control. These classes are in close co-operation with a trade union. A summer school is a resident school composed of study classes which are joined in some consolidated relationship. A labor institute, so called, is but a specialized labor study group on a particular subject for a limited period. It constitutes, in fact, a seminar. Similarly three-year classes of thirty-six weeks each, or a resident labor college with a two-year program of eight months each, are but adaptations of the single pattern.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Every man must know that America cannot exist as an imperialist abroad and democracy at home. It cannot continue as 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' with its foreign policy under the dominion of a military autocracy."—Representative George Huddleston of Alabama.

"There may be prosperity rampant in certain quarters, but to declare that prosperity is general is to declare falsely. The economic balance or lack of balance really existing is alarming to say the least and is generally considered so by unprejudiced minds."—Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

"To thrust a young fellow into jail for his first offense is a crime, unless the crime is so repugnant that it is impossible to find anything good in the fellow that would call for putting him on probation. That is the intent of probation, to encourage him and to lift him up."—Representative Frank Oliver of New York.

A DE LUXE STENOGRAPHER.

"The stenographer we require," ran the ad, "must be fast, absolutely accurate and must have human intelligence. If you are not a crackerjack, don't bother us!"

One of the applicants wrote that she noted their requirements, and went on: "Your advertisement appeals to me strongly—stronger than prepared mustard—as I have searched Europe, Asia and Hoboken in quest of some one who could use my talent to advantage. When it comes to this chin-music proposition, I have never found man, woman or dictaphone who could get to first base on me, either fancy or catch-as-catch-can. I write shorthand so fast that I have to use an especially prepared pencil with a platinum point and a water-cooling attachment, a note pad made of asbestos, ruled with sulphuric acid and stitched with catgut. I run with my cutout open at all speeds, and am, in fact, a guaranteed, double hydraulic, welded, drop-forged and oil-tempered specimen of human lightning on a perfect thirty-six frame ground to one-thousandth of an inch. If you would avail yourself of the opportunity of a lifetime, wire me, but unless you are fully prepared to pay the tariff for such service don't bother me, as I am so nervous I can't stand still long enough to have my dresses fitted."

COMMUNITY CHEST.

Six thousand unpaid volunteer workers, men and women of San Francisco, will make the community-wide solicitation of funds for the Community Chest, February 27th to March 9th. In addition to subscribing to the fund themselves these good citizens are giving of their personal time to call on others to lend their assistance to the great humanitarian movement to raise \$2,250,000 with which to finance the welfare and relief agencies financed by the Chest during the coming year.

Unless the full amount is raised helpless little children and homeless old folk must suffer from lack of attention; character-building institutions and recreational institutions for boys and girls will be retarded in their activities and in the long run the citizenship as a whole will suffer the consequences. Such a condition, sad to relate, existed in San Francisco last year; it is hoped enough money will be subscribed this year to take care of every worthy case.

When the solicitors for the Community Chest call upon you for your subscription, please remember that these good men and women are not paid for their time and trouble in making the call; they are prompted entirely by a desire to help the unfortunate and needy of the city—they are subscribing to the fund themselves. Receive them courteously—be generous and liberal in deciding the amount you will subscribe. Remember, you are not expected to pay the full amount of your pledge at the time you sign the card—you may pay in convenient installments. You are also asked to consider the fact that our subscription must be divided among one hundred and seven agencies—give something for each of them. All of the agencies—every one of them—are doing a necessary work, and the amounts allotted them by the budget committee, composed of representative business men of your city, is required to meet actual needs. Give liberally, generously and something for all of the splendid welfare and relief agencies of the Community Chest.

Questions and Answers.

Q.—Why doesn't the Community Chest take beggars off of the streets?

A.—The Community Chest is not a policing organization, and does not possess police authority and power. Trained social workers say: "Our greatest difficulty in caring for the handicapped beggars and the pauper group is that people will give them money on the street. How can we rehabilitate a man by training him in a position where he has to work and only receives a standard scale of pay when he can go out on the streets and pick up five or ten dollars in a few hours with a hard luck story."

Q.—Why is it that so many beggars condemn the Community Chest?

A.—The "professional" beggars and panhandlers oppose the Chest. They oppose any form of intelligent giving because it cuts down their profits. One of them stated: "Business has been rotten ever since the Community Chest was started."

Q.—Why does the Community Chest stop other drives during the year?

A.—The Community Chest provides only the finances that are necessary for maintenance expenses of its member agencies. It does incorporate in one appeal a total of one hundred and seven that would be made separately during the year by agencies for their maintenance. Funds for capital expenses, such as buildings and extensions must be raised outside the Chest.

Q.—How many children were cared for during the year?

A.—5282 children were cared for by the various child-caring agencies. An additional group of 6440 children who were in trouble with the courts or needed special attention, were also cared for by the Chest.

LABOR FOLKS, ATTENTION!

The labor press is too modest in its appeal to the American public. In general, labor editors and readers are too easily satisfied with a fair circulation of their journals among the working people, and these usually of their own trade or union only. The labor press ought to be read by the professional classes, teachers, ministers, lawyers, physicians and publicists of every kind, and by the public as a whole. To get such reading it is going to be necessary to go after it. Popular education is, to an extent few people realize, profoundly affected by the periodical press. In general, the level of such publications is much lower than it ought to be, both with respect to decency and devotion to the public interest. One of the most effective ways of correcting this situation is to be found in a concerted effort for a larger circulation of sound journalism. The labor papers are clean, free from morbid sensationalism and mawkish sex-emphasis. The labor papers are concerned for the welfare of the workers, and thereby are fundamental in their approach to the service of the common good. The Cosman Service is an organization for the purpose of promoting a clean press. It has neither sectarian interest nor partisan bias. It is not subsidized and is non profit seeking. It is sincerely and actively interested in helping every labor journal to reach more people of every class, condition and creed. Put us on your mailing list, that we may know what you are doing and may co-operate with you to get a larger circulation and support for your paper. We are after no commissions or other contributions from you. We will gladly correspond with any who are interested in a co-operative effort to put the labor press of the United States before all the people. Will other labor papers please copy this communication and pass it on to their readers. Address, The Cosman Service, La Crescenta, California. Robert Whitaker, director.

PRICE OF EGGS JUMPS WITH AGE.

The Fairbanks family, at Monticello, Iowa, would like to know whether eggs are worth more as they grow older, or whether they only cost more.

Last summer Mirian Fairbanks, helping her dad pack eggs for the Eastern market, wrote her name and address on one egg, and a request that the buyer would write back and tell what he paid for it.

Just at the end of the year came the answer from Beatrice Ganis, of Brooklyn.

Mirian's father sold the eggs, fresh, for 18 cents per dozen.

Beatrice's father bought them, after half a year in cold storage, for 60 cents per dozen. He bought them by the case. The regular retail price was considerably higher. And now Mirian is asking whether eggs improve with age or merely get more expensive.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

THE SONG OF AN OPTIMIST.

By Robert Whitaker.

I have lived, I have loved, I have labored,
And my dream has been longer by far
Than they dreamed for me ever, who neighbored
The dawn of my wavering star;
And the path of my dream has been favored,
For the best of my might-have-beens, are.

I have aimed, I have missed, I have made it,
And often the shot that went wild
For some seeming mischance that betrayed it,
Has somehow good fortune beguiled;
And though I did little to aid it,
At least I kept shooting, and smiled.

I am old, I am poor, I am reckoned
A failure by some who succeed,
But whenever the Great Cause has beckoned
The heart that is in me gave heed;
I have often come in a poor second,
But I won in the joy of the deed.

I have feared, I have wept, I have doubted
If the human would ever be sane;
I have fought where all reason was flouted;
I have slept with the wounded and slain;
Yet for me, the Truth never was routed,
And Goodness has never been vain.

THE ELECT.

By Robert Whitaker.

Wanted! A Presidential Candidate
To guide the fortunes of earth's foremost state!
Republican or Democrat? Oh, well,
Either will do, if he wears Wall Street's bell.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
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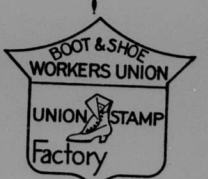
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1928

Governor Ritchie of Maryland, who is a candidate for President of the United States, gave utterance to a policy with relation to immigration that is out of harmony with the present program of rigid limitation and indicated that he would throw down the bars in order to get more "man power" for this country. The American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years has been fighting for a restriction plan which would offer some little protection to the workers in this country, and now that a good start in that direction has been made it is not probable that many workers will be willing to support a candidate for President who would wipe out the results of those years of struggle. Labor conditions have been to some extent improved as a consequence of the present law even though the real results have not yet had time to make themselves apparent to the casual observer. His address will, of course, attract the attention and meet with the approval of some of the large cheap labor employers, but there are not enough of them to count for very much at the ballot box.

Governor "Vic" Donahey of Ohio has opened the National Guard armories in the coal fields as distributing centers for food, clothing and other supplies for striking coal miners. Officers of the state militia, acting on instructions from the Governor, are actively participating in the work of mercy. Governor Donahey is a member of the Typographical Union and no amount of pressure from the big guns of the financial world has been able to coerce him into taking their side of the issue. Contrast this with the action of the boss-dominated Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania, who has practically turned over the power of the state to the mine owners, to be used in any manner they desire, and they have made atrocious use of the privilege given them by their subservient tool. Governor Donahey has not been unfair to the mine owners. He has simply insisted that they were not entitled to special privileges at the hands of the state government, and so unusual was such conduct that it really astonished them, and they are making all sorts of threats as to what they will do to the Governor politically. If the organized workers of Ohio stand loyally by him, he need have no fears as to what the mine barons may be able to do, for it is a case of dollars against votes, and the workers have the votes.

Unemployment Conditions

Throughout the entire country at the present time there is constant discussion of the question as to whether we are enjoying prosperity or suffering from a slump in commerce and industry, so that while unemployment is rather acute in California at the present, there is reason to believe that this section is not in any worse condition than are other parts of the United States. Data gathered by the Department of Labor and by the American Federation of Labor from the unions over the entire jurisdiction indicate that there has been a very heavy falling off in the number of workers employed and in the total amount of payrolls in industry in all parts of the country.

In this connection extracts from a discussion that took place in the United States Senate between Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator King of Utah, on Friday, February 3rd, as reported in the Congressional Record, may be of interest to those interested in the subject. Here it is:

"Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts: Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah that it is impossible for me to give an accurate statement of the number of factories that have been closed in the immediate past. I am frank to state, however, that if the figures were available, they would be startling. A very large number of factories have been closed, and an exceedingly large number are running on reduced time. I have seen statements to the effect that the textile industry is running at a production for more than a year of about 40 to 60 per cent of normal conditions. Unemployment is widespread and the situation in the textile communities throughout New England and northern New York is very bad, indeed.

"I note that the Senator referred to Fall River in his reference to what he had seen in the papers. In addition to the deplorable condition in the textile industry, the city today was visited by a devastating fire which occasioned a loss of about \$25,000,000. This adds a new and very serious problem to the situation. The city is indeed entitled to our sympathy.

"I cannot find words to impress upon the Senate that very many of the textile industries, a large percentage of them, particularly cotton, although it includes the woolen also, are passing through a grave financial depression. The situation is most deplorable. I know not the precise words that would indicate the real conditions. It is a regrettable situation, unemployment widespread, wages reduced and the future outlook far from encouraging.

"Mr. King: I thank the Senator, Mr. President, and I wish to say to my Republican friend that much of this so-called prosperity is fictitious. I am not sure to what extent brokers and certain business and banking interests are inflating the balloon and trying to make the figures relating to so-called prosperity impressive, in order to show a condition which does not exist. In my opinion, Congress should take cognizance of the financial and industrial conditions and curtail appropriations and attempt to enforce economy in the government.

"Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts: The Senator from Utah refers to the industrial condition. He will be interested to know that I had some figures compiled recently showing the reduction in the payrolls of our industries in the month of November, 1927, as compared to the month of November, 1926. In the 24 leading industries of the country the average reduction in the payrolls of wage earners was 8 per cent for the month of November, 1927, as compared with November, 1926.

"I then made some inquiry as to the number of employees and the number of industries in the country, and using the average of the larger and more prosperous industries, attempted to find out the reduction in the entire payrolls of the country. The Senator from Utah will be surprised to learn that, based on an average reduction of 8 per cent, if present conditions shall continue, there will be during the current year a loss of between nine and ten billions of dollars to the wage earners.

"I have been trying to get some statistics which would furnish an estimate of how much is the probable depreciation in the total payrolls of the country and the consequent reduction in wages of employees.

"The total payroll of the country compiled two years ago by the Bureau of the Census, namely, in 1925, indicate that the total wages for that year were, in 187,390 establishments, \$10,729,968,927; also that the number of wage earners in these establishments totaled 8,384,261. This would indicate a depreciation of over a billion dollars in one year in wages or a decrease of about \$50,000,000 a month to the wage earners of the country. It is probable, however, a good deal more than this, because if the reduction in the payrolls averages 8 per cent in the larger and more prosperous industries, it is likely to show a much greater percentage of reduction in the smaller and more competitive industries.

"If another method is used, that is, by deducting 8 per cent of the national income which is received in the form of wages, we would have an estimated reduction in wages for one year of nearly ten billion dollars. Of course there are no statistics of loss in wages in many business and commercial establishments."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When one union man buys union label goods he puts money into the pocket of another union man, who can then do likewise and place another man in a similar position. The demand for the union label could, in this way, be made a sort of endless chain proposition, which would unionize the nation in a few brief years, yet many trade unionists are so careless of their own welfare that they do not even think of the union label.

What excuse, aside from grabbing the money, can a theatre offer for showing pictures of Hickman, or dealing with the crime committed by that individual? There surely cannot be even the pretense that the educational value of such a display will be helpful, because there is already an abundance of evidence to show that the contrary is true. The recent sensational case in Michigan should be enough to prove to the most skeptical that in the minds of some the idea is bound to occur that they could avoid the mistakes made by the "Fox" and thus escape punishment for their crime. Hickman himself indicated in his confession that the idea of the crime he is alleged to have committed had been prompted by the Loeb-Leopold crime in Chicago, and such a possibility ought to be sufficient to induce any theatrical man with any decency at all to refuse to show pictures of the kind that are now being displayed throughout the country.

The papers are shouting as proof of prosperity in 1927 that the money value of last year's farm crops was \$635,000,000 above 1926. They forget to add that it was \$520,000,000 below 1925 and more than \$900,000,000 below 1924. As for the rest of the usual indications of prosperity they were adverse. Railway traffic shrunk by 13 per cent to the lowest level for the autumn season in six years. Steel production is down 16 per cent. Building has fallen off. Unemployment is a tragic problem in every industrial center. The situation in the coal fields and the textile mills everybody knows. The famous Hoover report, which was meant to show such unprecedented prosperity for the workers, proved that in 1925, the last year for which we have definite figures, even those people fortunate enough to have jobs received an average wage of only \$1280 each. And this is what they call prosperity in the richest country on earth, where there are plenty of natural resources and technical skill to provide for us all. No wonder the canny Calvin does not choose to run in 1928.

Thirty years ago nobody would ask a wage worker what he did with his spare time, because it was known that only the exceptional worker had any spare time. Today many employers are asking that question in an endeavor to find fault with the workers, but it was not with the idea of discussing what workers do with their spare time or answering the arguments of employers with respect to it that started us on this discussion. Rather it was to call attention to the fact that workers quite generally now have spare time and to point out how they got it. The trade unions are wholly responsible for the shortening of the workday and the workweek. This is true not only in union establishments, but in non-union institutions as well, because the employers in other than union places were forced to reductions in order to keep their employees more or less contented and many of them did it in an effort to keep them from joining the union. It is clear, therefore, that workers who do not join the union and help in the work for betterments are slackers in the industrial world, and, in ordinary society, they are what we commonly call mootchers.

WIT AT RANDOM

I da—Is it true that statistics prove women live longer than men?

Ada—Well, you know paint is a great preservative.

"Son, what are you doing home from school?"

"We had a big fire down at school."

"You did?"

"Yes, me and two other fellows were fired out."

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude offspring in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse-chestnuts.

But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof the young hopeful cried out: "You 'tend to your preaching, daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."

The office manager had forgotten his penknife, and everybody else, it seemed, had forgotten theirs. He called the office boy, who fished from his pocket the desired article.

"How is it, Tommy," asked the manager, "that you alone of my office staff seem to have your knife with you when I want one?"

"I suppose," replied the boy, "it's because I can't afford more'n one pair of trousers."

Dismal Patient—Yes, doctor, my head is like a lump of lead, my neck's as stiff as a drainpipe, my chest's like a furnace, and my muscles contract like bands of iron.

Doctor—I'm not sure you shouldn't have gone to a hardware dealer.—Good Hardware.

Summer Boarder—But why are those trees bending over so far?

Farmer—You would bend over, too, miss, if you wuz as full o' green apples as those trees are.—The Outlook.

Fortune Teller—Your husband will be brave, generous, handsome and rich.

Ruth, the Chinaware Saleslady—How wonderful! Now tell me, how can I get rid of the one I have now?—Good Hardware.

At a railway siding a man asked the foreman if there was a vacancy.

"What can you do?" asked the foreman.

"Anything," replied the man.

"All right," answered the foreman, "take this oil can and oil the points and crossings up the line."

After an absence of three days the foreman received a telegram which read: "Dear Sir: Arrived at Detroit. Please forward more oil."

A pretty girl who was collecting contributions for a hospital approached a man sitting at the wheel of an expensive car. "No," was his surly answer. "I contribute regularly to that hospital."

"No doubt," said the pretty girl, "but we're collecting money today, not pedestrians."

A man submitted to an editor a poem that clearly had been plagiarized.

"Did you write all this yourself?" the editor asked.

"Yes," was the answer. "I wrote every line of it."

"Then I am glad to meet you, Lord Tennyson," replied the editor, "but I was under the impression that you had died years ago."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Congress now has some real measures before it for its consideration. It could do something besides listen to pre-campaign oratory and bunk—if it would. There is one bill before Congress that will not become a great national issue, but it will stir the interest and warm the hearts of millions of men and women. This bill would grant authority for the erection of a monument to Samuel Gompers on a public triangle one block from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, a building which in itself is a monument to the great laborer for humanity. There is every reason to believe that this bill will be passed and that within a reasonable time a memorial monument will be raised on that little triangle of ground.

* * *

More and more Washington is becoming a great labor capital. The monument to the great pioneer will be a fitting thing. Not only will labor men go to see it, but thousands of school children and sightseers will pass it each year and be reminded of the great services and the inspiring life of the man in whose memory it stands. It is interesting to record, in this connection, that the Cigar-makers' International—Samuel Gompers' own union—now has its international headquarters in Washington but a stone's throw from the spot where the monument is to be erected, and only two short blocks from the headquarters building where the old chieftain radiated his amazing power and influence.

* * *

Of course Congress has many other matters to consider—and some of them of tremendous importance. Leading these is the anti-injunction bill, soon to have as its companion the anti-conspiracy bill. Thus the legislators of the nation are being forced to consider measures that make for human liberty. Teapot Dome was a tremendous scandal, but bad as it was it was a passing thing. To rid the nation of the injunction and the infamous conspiracy charge will be a permanent thing—a great stone set down to mark forever the progress of liberty, like the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. If these things can be done, America will have turned a corner definitely and for all time, leaving a black and sorry page behind, with the regrets only of those who seek to rule by injustice and by might.

* * *

It is good to see such things as these made national issues. It shows that politics is being forced back to fundamentals. It does little good to fulminate over transient and superficial matters. They sometimes indicate that leaders are afraid, sometimes that they are groping. But fear and groping cannot last forever and the ferment of the struggle eventually drives the politicians into the main current, where they have to grapple with the great realities and sink or survive according as they act. Perhaps all this is why a great many persons think Will Rogers is America's outstanding statesman of today. He may be only fooling, but he does his fooling about issues that most of the politicians like to let alone. Politicians ought to take note of this situation. They might learn from that.

"The best safeguard against venality in Government service is proper compensation, yet for years a short-sighted policy of economy has refused to set up that safeguard."—Representative Emanuel Celler of New York.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Senator Johnson of California, in asking February 1st that quick action be taken on his resolution for an investigation of the bituminous coal strike situation, told the Senate that the operators were to blame for the failure of government efforts to end the strike, that the State of Pennsylvania is striving to break the strike and that a conspiracy of the operators and railroads was responsible for the suspension of work.

The Senate on January 31st approved a continuance of the policy of government ownership and operation of the federal merchant fleet by the passage of the Jones merchant marine bill, by a vote of 53 to 31.

Four high officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad lines in Texas were held in contempt by Federal Judge Hutcheson on January 28th for violating an injunction forbidding interference with the organization activities of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The movement against the serving of a third term by the President of the United States was revived in the Senate January 31st by the introduction of a resolution by Senator La Follette declaring that a third term would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Funeral costs in this country have risen to the point where they now frequently deplete the estates of low income groups and constitute a serious drain on estates of as much as \$20,000, according to a report made public February 1st by the Advisory Committee on Burial Survey, which for two years has been conducting a fact-finding survey of the entire burial industry.

Forty thousand cotton mill workers in New England have had their scanty wages cut another 10 per cent this winter, according to an estimate by President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers.

The Chicago Federation of Labor voted January 29th to have a big parade on next Labor Day.

The population of the United States will be 123,283,325 in 1930, according to an estimate made to the House Census Committee by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, assistant director of the Census Bureau.

The American Bar Association made public January 30th a proposal that contracts made voluntarily between responsible organizations of employers and workers shall be made legally enforceable; the proposal, which is designed to avoid strikes and lockouts, received the endorsement of several labor leaders.

The Walsh resolution for an investigation of public utility corporations was favorably reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee February 1st, after it had been amended to confine the investigation to companies engaged in interstate business.

PRODUCE TOO MUCH.

This nation can produce more than it can consume, said Charles T. Abbott, director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, at a convention of electrical manufacturers.

Industry, said Mr. Abbott, has brought about a condition which he summed up as "the third industrial revolution."

"Practically every industry is now in a position to produce far more than its conceded market can consume. The only way it can keep the wheels in its factories turning is to organize with the object of widening its market, frequently at the expense of another industry."

Mr. Abbott offered no solution for the harmful social effects by workers being displaced by this competition and increased productivity that cannot be consumed.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

IS AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Political party lines in every section of the country are being obliterated. Non-partisanship, first advocated by organized labor, is generally accepted.

The extent of this movement is indicated in Congress, where independents have weakened party discipline and destroyed party leadership.

The party conference, with no power to enforce decisions, has replaced the party caucus whose dictates formerly drove insurgents into line.

Independents in both major parties now consider their party allegiance a matter of form rather than principle.

This practice has met such popular approval that reactionaries no longer cry against "the European system of political blocs."

The non-partisan system is distinctively American. In European parliaments the political groups join other groups en bloc, while in this country the independent movement is confined to individual law-makers who change positions on each particular bill.

Strong, disciplined political parties are possible in Europe because faith in individual effort is subordinated to faith in government.

The opposite is true in the United States, where individualism is more highly developed than in any other part of the world. In fact, government is considered but an aid to individualism; is considered a protector of natural rights and against a majority denial of these rights.

In Europe, a background of centuries of kingly rule, exaltation of the state and compulsory military training have developed obedience in men that is reflected in party discipline.

American individualism detracts from party loyalty and party spirit. Here, government is considered a means, rather than an end, as in Europe.

Political methods in America and Europe are not comparable because of these deep-seated contradictory fundamentals.

If the organized workers recall these facts and keep present non-partisan tendencies in mind, they will enter the forthcoming primaries and campaign with stronger convictions of the faith that is in them and they will have a more enthusiastic certainty of success.

LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION.

James D. Phelan, ex-United States Senator, will be the orator of the day at the city's Lincoln Day celebration, to be held at the Civic Auditorium on Monday, February 13th. At the close of the indoor ceremonies, the audience will adjourn to the site of the Lincoln memorial statue, which will be formally presented to the city by the members of the Lincoln Monument League at that time.

The Auditorium program will be directed by Delevan B. Bowley, as program chairman, and will include singing by a large body of public school children under the direction of Estelle Carpenter, director of music for the public schools.

A large meeting of the representatives of the various veteran organizations met at the City Hall on Tuesday to complete the plans for the program, with Franck Havenner, chairman for the celebration, in the chair. Vice-chairmen for the occasion were named, including James R. Miller of the Lincoln Grammar School Association; Frank C. Stover, Lincoln Monument League; Peter H. Mass, Past Department Commander, G. A. R.; Milton A. Nathan, Past Department Commander, United Spanish War Veterans; John M. Gwinn, Superintendent of Schools; James B. Burns, County Chairman of the American Legion, and George W. Elder, Camp Custer Indian Wars.

The celebration will take place in the morning of February 13th, as the date of the birthday falls on Sunday.

SCHEME IS BASICLY IMMORAL.

The "yellow dog" cannot be defended on the ground that it is a common practice, said Rev. Francis J. Haas of St. Francis Seminary in protesting to a manufacturer who has forced employees to accept this alleged contract.

"I am aware that our courts have generally upheld the legality of the contract in question, and, moreover, that it is being exacted of workers in many large establishments in the United States," said the clergyman. "Nevertheless, it need scarcely be said that neither the sanctions of courts nor the prevailing practices of industry are in themselves guarantees of the rightfulness of the terms of a wage contract."

The "yellow dog" compels workers to waive their right to belong to a trade union.

"This is a right," said Dr. Haas, "which Pope Leo XIII declared is one which even a government may not abrogate. The right to bargain collectively in trade unions, according to the Pope, is rooted in human nature. In his Encyclical of 1891 he writes: 'For to enter into society of this kind is the natural right of man; and the state must protect natural rights, not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz., the natural propensity of man to live in society.'"

"If it be urged," continued Dr. Haas, "that it is a common practice to require workers to sign the contract referred to above, may I suggest that this is likewise no warrant of its justice. Numerous parallels may be taken from everyday life to bear out this statement. Adult men and women do not feel warranted to follow any standard of conduct that happens to be followed by others, even by the majority. Similarly, a general custom of industry is no justification for its application to a particular establishment."

COLLIER'S STILL UNFAIR.

Agents for Collier's and other publications that are strictly on the unfair list of organized labor, owing to having locked out, several years ago, their union printing tradesmen, are again working the city zealously. They claim, when questioned by trades unionists they approach, that the trouble has been settled, and the publications issued by the firm, Collier's, The Mentor, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, etc., are now produced under union conditions. The statement is absolutely untrue; no settlement has been made, and the outfit is just as notoriously "scab" today as it was a year ago. Don't believe the glib agents. Turn them down and don't give your union-earned money to an outfit that is using it to fight other unionists.

Teacher—Tommy, what is one-half of one-tenth?

Small Boy—I don't know exactly, teacher, but it can't be very much.—Progressive Grocer.

Sunday School Teacher—Johnny, what can you tell me about Aaron?

Johnny—His name was the first in the telephone book.—Boston Transcript.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Where and when will the American Federation of Musicians hold its next convention?

A.—The organization will hold its next convention (the thirty-third annual) in the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., beginning Monday, May 21, 1928.

Q.—How long has Matthew A. Schmidt been in prison and what was the charge against him?

A.—He has been in San Quentin Prison a little more than eleven years. He was charged with murder in connection with the explosion at the plant of the Los Angeles Times.

Q.—When were the free employment agencies of the Canadian provinces linked in a Dominion-wide system?

A.—In 1918, following the passage by the Dominion Parliament of the Employment Office Coordination Act, granting a federal subsidy to provincial offices linking their efforts.

Q.—Has there been any organized move for the treatment of miners' diseases by ultra-violet rays?

A.—A committee of well-known persons in England, under the direction of the New Health Society, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the Sunlight League, has been formed with the object of organizing treatment of coal miners with ultra-violet rays.

Q.—Who has introduced a resolution in Congress for an investigation of spying on labor organizations by private detective agencies?

A.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

FREE HAS SLY "JOKER."

Congressman Free of California has made a sly attack on the La Follette seamen's law and would annul safety at sea. His amendment to Section 2 provides:

"That in merchant vessels of the United States of more than 100 gross tons, excepting those navigating rivers, harbors, bays or sounds exclusively, **the sailors, excluding men assigned, in the discretion of the master, to duty as day men,** shall, while at sea, be divided into at least two, and the firemen, oilers and water tenders into at least three watches . . ."

The joker is printed here in black-face type—but not in Mr. Free's bill. The joker would permit the master of a vessel to alternate two men on duty, steering or lookout, night or day, and place all other seamen on day duty and work them as many hours as he sees fit. There would be no limit to the workday and no possible chance for safety either to that ship or ships she may meet.

The joker would also annul a Supreme Court decision that the number of seamen on duty at night shall be the same as the number in day-time.

The Free amendment is a sample of the whitening of the La Follette law that spokesmen for American and foreign vessel owners are constantly engaged in. These secret agents for the shipping interest are loudest in the demand for an American merchant marine. They also lead in every effort to drive American sailors off the sea and have the ships manned by coolie labor.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

WINTER CHOCOPUD.

- 2 cups milk
- 6 tablespoons cornstarch
- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ squares chocolate
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Mix dry ingredients, make into thin smooth paste with a little milk. Add to heated milk in top of double boiler. Add melted chocolate. Stir to prevent lumps. Cook 20 minutes. Add vanilla and pour into molds rinsed in cold water. Chill, serve with cream or whipped cream.

PUFF-BALLS.

- 1 egg white
- 4 oranges
- ½ cup powdered sugar

Peel small oranges, removing white membrane with outer skin. Beat egg white slightly, using wire whisk; add sugar gradually and continue beating until meringue is stiff and will hold its shape. Thrust a long slender wire skewer through the center of each orange; frost them completely with the meringue and suspend them by the skewers across a narrow pan and bake twelve minutes in a slow oven, being careful not to let them brown. Twist skewers gently to remove them. These oranges make a pretty dessert or supper dish.

MINT COCKTAIL.

- 2 oranges
- 6 slices pineapple
- 12 mint cherries

Peel oranges and remove membrane from pulp; cut pulp into dice. Cut pineapple into ½-inch pieces. Put into cocktail glasses; add juice from pineapple and sprinkle with finely-minced cherries.

BAKED RAREBIT.

- ½ to ¾ lb. mild soft cheese
- 2½ cups bread crumbs
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ⅓ teaspoon paprika
- 3 eggs
- 1½ cups milk

Cut cheese in small pieces. In buttered baking dish sprinkle layer of bread crumbs, cover with one-third the cheese and seasoning. Repeat twice. Beat eggs slightly, add to milk and pour over mixture. Set in a pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven 35 minutes. Serve at once.

BANANA CANOES.

- 4 bananas
- 2 oranges
- 2 slices pineapple
- Salad dressing
- Berries or candied cherries

With a sharp knife cut a section of skin from the concave curve of the bananas, and carefully take out the fruit, leaving the skin in the shape of a canoe. Pare oranges; remove sections and cut in pieces; mix with pineapple (cut in pieces) and an equal amount of banana pulp (cut in pieces). Fill canoes with fruit; cover with mayonnaise or French dressing; sprinkle generously with paprika; lay on bed of shredded lettuce and garnish with berries or candied cherries.

SWEET CROQUETTES.

- 1 cup stale cake crumbs
- ¼ cup chopped, blanched almonds or shredded cocoanut
- Grated rind of ½ lemon
- ½ tablespoon lemon juice

- ½ cup orange juice
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 egg white
- Fine cake crumbs

Mix first four ingredients in sauce-pan; add orange juice to moisten and let stand ten minutes. Heat to boiling point; remove from fire; add egg yolk and cool. Shape as croquettes; dip in egg white, beaten slightly with one tablespoon cold water; roll in sifted dry bread or cake crumbs and fry in deep fat. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with chocolate sauce.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

As instructed by the union at its January meeting, the executive committee met from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sunday, February 5th, and 54 members of the Chronicle chapel were called. Forty-three of these were interviewed and it was found impossible to hear all. The executive committee expresses regret that it will be necessary for the 11 not heard on February 5th to appear Sunday, February 12th. Thirty-five members are to be interviewed Sunday, and it will very likely be necessary that four Sunday sessions be held. It is the intention of the executive committee to give every member an opportunity to present his opinion as to the conduct of our members in the Chronicle composing room.

Several weeks ago the writer of Typographical Topics presented a resolution to the San Francisco Labor Council asking that it petition the representatives of this district in the Congress of the United States to support Senate Bill 1605, which would equalize the pay of craftsmen in the navy yards with those of private industry. The president and secretary of No. 21 addressed joint letters to Senators Johnson and Shortridge, Congresswoman Kahn and Congressman Welch. Replies to these letters have been received, and Senator Johnson with customary directness states that "this measure shall have my wholehearted support." Congressman Welch states that he will be "pleased to do all he possibly can to secure enactment of this legislation." Congresswoman Kahn states that the legislation will receive her consideration. Senator Shortridge also promises careful consideration.

News dispatch in the Chronicle of Tuesday states that of 63 locals reporting endorsements to Indianapolis 44 have endorsed Charles P. Howard, 14 James M. Lynch, and 4 Cornelius Ford.

The daily press this week carried the news that friends of Francis Drake, until recently editor of the Labor Press of Los Angeles, are endeavoring to secure for him appointment as commissioner on the State Industrial Accident Commission to succeed J. E. Olmstead of Petaluma. If Mr. Drake's friends are successful it will be a case of printer succeeding printer, for Mr. Olmstead is the possessor of an honorable withdrawal card from the International Typographical Union. Another

member of the Typographical Union, Will J. French, is a commissioner, and is chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission. Should the appointment of Mr. Drake materialize it will mean that Los Angeles Typographical Union will have three representatives in State departments at Sacramento, as it will be recalled that President Dalton of No. 174 is a member of the State Commission on Pensions and that a former vice-president of the International Typographical Union is head of State employment bureaus.

The daily press this week also states that it is generally understood that Walter Mathewson will retain his position as State Labor Commissioner, despite efforts of officials of the State Federation of Labor to dislodge him.

The chairman of the entertainment committee of the Agate Club requests that all the devotees of Terpsichore reserve the evening of February 25th for the dinner dance of the Agate Club. The affair is to be at the Whitcomb Hotel, and tickets may be secured from Secretary-Treasurer Michelson or members of the entertainment committee. Officers of the club are: Delvin V. Markey, president, and Harry Johnston, secretary. The entertainment committee: Ira E. Stuck, chairman, Thomas J. Quinn and Bert Spies. The reception committee: George E. Mitchell, Jr., chairman, Fred Bebergall, Mrs. Bert Spies, J. R. Daigneault, John Dow, Lee Kraft, Teddy Moore, Frank Seward, Charles Cole and Mrs. Ira E. Prosser of Oakland.

G. H. Davie, one of the more fortunate members of No. 21, in that he no longer toils at the trade, but is a successful insurance broker, was last week passing out cigars. The occasion, Mr. Davie, proudly announced, was the arrival of a son and heir last week.

Daily News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

The young son of Bill Hickey was sent to the basement to turn off the gas under a water heater. He did, then turned it on again. Smelling gas, Bill did a Columbus with a cigarette for a headlight. He found the gas leak, he sure did—just ask him if he didn't.

Elmer McGraw made a profound discovery in natural science. His automobile won't run without gasoline. Elmer waited for a dark rainy night, however, to do his stuff. Like "Pat McGinty dressed so fine," Mr. McGraw, calling on friends, was dressed in his Sunday togs. The outfit scarcely looked it, though, after he pushed the car up hill three blocks to a filling station.

Explosion of a hot water boiler in the Bert Coleman home and escaping steam and boiling

water painfully burned Mrs. Coleman about the face and shoulders.

From that land of disorder, disturbance, disaster, disease and distance—the peninsula highway—come reports that prove Pop Piersol mediumistic if not prophetic. Don Stauffer drives to work from San Mateo—that is, he does sometimes. "I told that baby I'd sell him a good car. But no, he hangs onto his heap," said Pop, his manner indicating feeling too deep for expression. "What happens? He has to flag a bus and leave his wagon alongside the road because it tires so easily."

Next Saturday Al Crackbon, who used to pound out slugs on a News Merg. but of late condescended to accept filthy lucre as compensation for sticking around Crocker's, sails for New York on the new steamer California via the Panama Canal and that haven of distressed Americans, Havana, a visit to which Al looks forward to, for, he says, he's as dry as the Congressional Record.

Al Davis, formerly an operator on The News, last week took over the foremanship of the San Jose News. For the past year he had charge of a paper in Sacramento Valley.

As the author of Rotation of Work, Alfie Moore's fame spread as rapidly as the itch at the old ladies' home. But his campaign for delegate was stopped as easily as a bald-headed man catches cold. Alfie found No. 21's constitution requires continuous membership of 12 months and he hasn't been back from Japan that long.

Ever see pictures of what the well-dressed man will wear this season? If not, get a slant at Bill Davy. He and Mr. Fashion are as close together as a bow-legged man's knees. Bill claims he bought an automobile blanket and the obliging clerk threw in the suit and two pairs of pants.

Listening to Jimmy Serrano and Harry Crotty you'd think them as tough as the turkey at a pawnbroker's banquet. You'll notice, though, they eat in an alley cafeteria, because as Harry is careful to explain, a dollar to Jimmy looks no smaller than the State of Texas, and when the beauteous Thelma gives them a work of art much mazuma must be offered to make them part with it.



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GO TO UNION MEETING

and help to make your organization a better instrument for the protection of the working members. If your standard of living and working conditions are to be improved you must elect men to office who are subservient to the wishes of the membership. At the February meeting an election of candidates for

I. T. U. Endorsements

will be held, and it is vital to your best interests to cast your vote. Charles P. Howard has made good as president of the I. T. U., and on his record of accomplishments, made against stubborn opposition by other members of the Executive Council, The San Francisco Progressive Club recommends the endorsement of the entire Progressive ticket in order that the president may have support in carrying out the mandates of the membership.

The San Francisco Progressive Club will meet Sunday, February 26, in Labor Temple and all members of the I. T. U. are cordially invited to attend. All members who are candidates for office are welcome to announce their candidacy and seek endorsement at the meetings of this club.

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MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The secretary has received quite a few communications from different locals asking for the indorsement of their candidates at the February meeting. As there was only one of each it was impossible to send them around to the chapels.

For the Mailers' Trade District Union offices we have to date:

For secretary-treasurer—From Milwaukee we have Otto Lepp. According to the circular sent out, he is 30 years old and has been a member of No. 23 for 12 years; has held all offices in the union from the president down.

From Cincinnati we have Walter J. Weisman, who was for 12 years district representative for the M. T. D. U.; delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council for 17 years, and secretary-treasurer of that body for six years.

From St. Louis, Mo., we have Munro Roberts. Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the St. Louis Mailers in November, 1919; in May, 1921, he was elected vice-president, which office he held for two years. He was later elected president, the office he holds today. Upon his election as president he helped to unionize the St. Louis mail rooms, where non-union men had been employed for as long as 25 years.

For the office of first vice-president of the Mailers' Trade District Union we have the request of the Indianapolis mailers for the indorsement of John W. White. Mr. White has a record of 24 years in the Mailers' Trade District Union, and for the last three years has been vice-president of that body. His boosters claim, if you want a fighter and a winner as vice-president, indorse John W. White.

For president of the M. T. D. U.—To date we only have the unanimous request of New York Mailers' Union No. 6 for the indorsement of their candidate, Charles N. Smith. His sponsors say: "We believe his record speaks for itself and that his services will be a credit and a benefit to the office of president of the M. T. D. U."

The following communication was received from the secretary of the International Typographical Union:

"Edward P. Garrigan,

"Sec.-Treas., Mailers No. 18,

"San Francisco, Calif.

"Dear Mr. Garrigan:

"A communication received from Third Vice-President Charles N. Smith, who is president of the Mailers' Trade District Union, contains the following:

"I desire to call to your attention Article 13, Constitution, I. T. U., 1927, which is still in effect,

and take this occasion to state that it is the intention of the officers of the M. T. D. U. to live up to that law to the letter. I especially refer you to sub-section (f) of Article 13 and ask that you notify the officers of all of our mailer unions that beginning February 1st all per capita tax and assessments from the mailers' subordinate unions will be collected by the secretary-treasurer of the Mailers' Trade District Union and forwarded to your office in accordance with the section referred to."

"All reports made by your local on and after February 1, 1928, should, in accordance with the

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Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

foregoing, be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the Mailers Trade District Union. He in turn will forward the per capita tax and assessments of all mailer unions, with their reports, to this office.

"This plan is in accordance with the section of the constitution referred to in the letter of Vice-President Smith quoted above.

The Chicago Mailers' Union has been suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "J. W. HAYS."

W.L. DOUGLAS**SHOES**

Style and Quality

\$5.00 to \$8.50

This "Trade Mark" is our guarantee of
 Honest Value and Standard Quality.

This store has the Union Card, and every
 pair of shoes in this store is Union Made,
 whether it's for work or for dress.

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2611 Mission Street

At 22nd St., adjoining The Owl Drug Co.



Reorganization
 Sale Drawing to
 a Close. Your
 last opportunity
 to **SAVE** from

\$5.50
 to
\$8.50

on your new suit

The Union Label
 always

**Kelleher
 & Browne**
The Irish Tailors
 716 Market St. near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 3, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Sausage Makers, Carl Wemme, Louis Miller. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from U. S. Senator Shortridge, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to the Prison Labor Bill. Minutes of Building Trades Council. From the Per Diem Men's Association, thanking the Council and Secretary O'Connell for assisting in securing an increase in wages for them. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Hawes-Cooper Prison Labor Bill. From the Trades Union Promotional League, stating it would co-operate with the Labor Council in behalf of the Garment Workers' Union. From San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League, statement of its activities during the past year. From Railroad Commission, acknowledging receipt of resolutions endorsing the Golden Gate Ferry application which is now before said Commission. From the International Retail Clerks' Association, requesting a demand for the Clerks' card and button.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle, requesting Council to place Fry & Company on the unfair list.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Kern County Labor Council, resolutions protesting against unrestricted Mexican immigration, and requesting Council to urge our representatives in Congress to vote and support the Box Bill, providing for quota restriction on immigration from Mexico.

From the Commonwealth Club of California,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

submitting a proposed amendment for City Planning Council for the city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Atlanta Federation of Trades, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Chevrolet Motor Company towards organized labor, in the construction of its large plant in that city.

Resolution—Was submitted by Secretary O'Connell commending Senator Johnson for his resolute and humanitarian action in thus championing the cause of the oppressed and defenseless coal miners. On motion the resolution was adopted. The resolution reads:

Whereas, United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, according to press reports, is making an extraordinary and telling fight in Congress for the adoption of the resolution introduced by him, to authorize a Senate investigation of the existing conditions in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia coal fields; and

Whereas, Through the eloquence, force and diligence of Senator Johnson, the American people in an unequivocal manner is being made acquainted with the horrors of industrial war in the coal regions, and the representatives of the people by means of an official investigation will be able to secure adequate and reliable knowledge concerning the shocking treatment, cruelty and suffering meted out to American workers by the brutal exploiters of labor in the states mentioned, thus eventually enabling public opinion and the government to devise a remedy against the recurrence of such industrial wrongs; and promising for the future public recognition of the rights of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this third day of February, 1928, that we commend Senator Hiram W. Johnson or his resolute and humanitarian action in thus championing the cause of the oppressed and defenceless coal miners; that we honor him for his manly and valiant fight in Congress to secure for labor humane treatment and an opportunity to adjust their differences with employers by means of conciliation and collective bargaining, and thus put an end forever to the dictatorship of greed and industrial tyranny so boldly encompassing the destinies of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to Senator Johnson and copies thereof be given to the public press.

Report of Executive Committee—With reference to the motion that the Executive Committee devise ways and means of assisting the Garment Workers in a demand for union-made shirts, your committee made the following recommendations:

First: That the Council issue a circular letter to the San Francisco unions reciting to them the facts of the situation and calling upon each organization to arouse interest among its members for the union label of the garment workers, and take such steps as are deemed most practical among their membership to immediately increase the local demand for shirts bearing the union label of the Garment Workers.

Second: That the Council issue a circular letter to local stores and jobbers requesting them to carry a stock of locally produced union-labeled shirts and overalls, and informing them about what organized labor is doing to promote the sale of such goods.

Third: That officers and members discuss among themselves the advisability of establishing a union label store handling nothing but union-made products, and that plans be worked out for the establishment of such a store, in the hope that another great and valuable asset may be gained for the labor movement in this city.

Fourth: That the local unions co-operate in all endeavors to encourage and establish a habit among all members of organized labor in this city

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

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UNION LABEL CLOTHES

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TAILOR

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DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the

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We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

A MATTER OF CHOICES

Getting the most out of our incomes is a matter of spending and saving for what we want most. Ask for a copy of our "Ambition Bond." It will help you make a wise choice of saving purposes, and will give you a plan to follow.

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SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
Head Office: 783 Market Street, near 4th

Branches:
Bush & Montgomery Sts.—Mills Bldg.
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San Francisco
Founded 1869
San Francisco, Calif.
783 Market Street, near Fourth

Quality First

UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

to spend union-earned money for union products and services, thereby creating that unity and co-operation in all the aims and activities of organized labor without which no effective labor movement can exist or progress made. Let the slogan be, "Each will do his share." The above recommendations were concurred in.

Committee recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Bill Posters' Union No. 44, with the understanding that before the union takes any action that might involve it in a strike that it return to the Council for further advice and assistance.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Drivers—Reported that the Dragon Pie Company is still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Requested all trade unions to patronize only union stores; Mutual and Jenny Wren Stores are still unfair. Culinary Workers—The union scale of wages are now being paid in the San Francisco Hospital.

Trades Union Promotional League—Outlook for 1928 good; seeks co-operation from all unions.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Installation of Officers—Past President D. P. Haggerty installed the newly-elected officers for the ensuing term.

New Business—Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of D. J. Gorman, deceased president of the Laundry Workers; motion carried.

Moved that the Secretary write to the Board of Public Works, protesting against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company doing any work on the Judah street carline; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Mull, Rhys and Johnson as a committee to investigate the complaint.

Receipts—\$457.50. **Expenses**—\$1,601.77.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Official Minutes of the Trades Union Promotional League of February 2, 1928.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, February 2, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President J. R. Matheson and on roll call all absentees were noted.

The minutes of the meeting of January 18th were approved as read.

Credentials Received—From Hatters' Union No. 23 for Frank J. Leonard. From Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 for Frank E. Arthur, vice A. N. Selsia. On motion the delegates were seated.

Communications—From United Garment Workers' Union No. 99 of Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the L. & R. Company, manufacturers of overalls, work trousers and coats broke relations with the above-named union and is now opposed to organized labor. The union is asking assistance in not to patronize this firm and to remember their brands, which are "L. & R." and "Cincy." Referred to the Secretary. From United Garment Workers' Union No. 261 of Albany, N. Y.; the members of this local are employed in the only union factory that makes collars, namely the Bell brand. They are asking the members of organized labor to buy union-made collars and keep them working. These collars are sold by Eagle-son & Co., 1118 Market street; F. G. Johnson Clothing Co., 2544 Mission street, and A. H. Petersen, 3521 Mission street. Referred to Secretary. From Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, stating they will take a panel on the billboard and submit copy for same. Referred to Secretary. Minutes of Building Trades Council; noted and filed. From Community Chest; read and filed.

Bills—Referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Committees and Officers—Agitation Committee, no meeting. No special committees. Field Secretary reported on his activities for the past two weeks. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers report things quite. Hatters report they will have two active delegates to attend meetings; request a demand for the Hatters' union label when buying hats. Cracker Bakers report things are quiet in three factories at present; National Biscuit Co. is unfair. Pressmen report things slack and many out of work. Shoe Salesmen report business is fair; request a call for their monthly working card and that Feltman & Curme, Steinberg's and the Newark Shoe Co. are unfair to them. Casket Trimmers report everybody working. Bill Posters report business good. Cigarmakers report business slow and ask you to look for their union label when buying cigars. Garment Workers report many members working only three or four days a week, especially the shirtmakers, and believe these members would be working if there were a greater demand for the union label on shirts. Carpenters No. 34 report things are picking up in their line. Grocery Clerks report all chain stores as unfair to them, especially the Mutual Stores and the Jenny Wren Stores, which have been taken over by the Mutual Stores Co.; ask you to demand their monthly button. Elevator Operators report things quiet. Janitors report things are going fair and that they had the misfortune to lose their representative and delegate to this League, Brother Peter DeBleeker.

New Business—Nomination and election on account of vacancy on the Agitation Committee in the death of Delegate Peter DeBleeker. Brother N. Burton was nominated and elected. Installation—The new officers were installed by retiring President J. R. Matheson. Outgoing officers were given a vote of thanks. A motion was made and seconded that the League in adjourning do so in silence and respect for our late brother and delegate, Peter DeBleeker; carried. Moved and seconded that the Agitation Committee co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Labor Council to assist the Garment Workers in a demand for their union label; carried.

Good and Welfare—Under this head many delegates spoke, especially on the proposition of establishing a union label store. Ladies' Auxiliary reports a number of their members sick and would have to postpone the bunco game.

Receipts—\$65.05. **Bills paid**—\$125.95.

There being no further business, the League adjourned at 9:50 p. m. in silence and respect for Peter DeBleeker. Next meeting Wednesday, February 15th.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

TO AID LABOR PEACE.

A committee of the American Bar Association has issued an invitation to organizations and individuals to attend meetings in this city on February 16th, 17th and 18th in the interest of plans to further industrial peace. A committee representing the American Federation of Labor has discussed this subject with the association.

"It will, of course, be understood," says the committee, "that neither the American Bar Association nor our committee, nor any group with whom we have conferred is committed to anything in the way of legislation.

"Mr. Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the committee at the 1926 hearing, and in answer to questions indicated that, in his opinion, following the lines of the Parker-Watson bill in Congress, legal validity and enforceability could and should be given to contracts resulting from mutual agreement, and intimated strongly that if, instead of stressing compulsory arbitration as a means, we stressed voluntary arbitration, we might have the co-operation of organized labor in our efforts."

The Parker-Watson law, referred to by the committee, provides that where railroad employees and a carrier voluntarily submit their case to arbitration, the award shall be filed with the federal court of that district and same may be enforced whenever either party fails to accept the decision.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

**Mild
Mellow**

**CLOWN
CIGARETTES**

A Balanced Blend
**UNION
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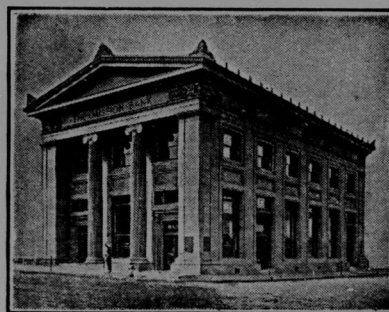
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THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
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Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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GREAT TWICE-YEARLY SALE WOMEN'S SHOES

Smart, new
Spring Styles,
Black Suede,
Brown Suede,
Blue Kid,
Black Kid,
Patent

SALE PRICE

\$3.99

ALL SIZES

Slip-ons,
Strap Effects,
Oxfords,
Also New
Spring Sports
Oxfords in
Tan Calf

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B. KATSCHINKI'S SONS
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STORE
CLOSES
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AT
6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frederick Rath of the bricklayers, Anton Denslage of the cigarmakers, Arthur Peterson of the musicians, Frederick Brankenschulte of the waiters.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late D. J. Gorman, for many years president of the Laundry Workers' Union and a delegate to the Council. Gorman died last week after a lingering illness.

Pending before the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council are two questions in which many citizens are interested. The first is a resolution coming from the Bakersfield Labor Council asking the support of San Francisco for the bill bringing Mexican immigration under the quota provisions of the present immigration law. The second is one having to do with city planning in San Francisco.

The culinary unions report that the union scale of wages for the different crafts is now being paid in the San Francisco Hospital. The unions have been working for this result for a long time and they are now greatly pleased over having been given this recognition.

Carl Wemme and Louis Miller now represent the Sausagemakers' Union as delegates in the Labor Council. Their credentials were received and the delegates ordered seated at the last meeting of the Council.

The Labor Council is sending a communication to all affiliated unions directing attention to the small demand for union made shirts and asking that action be taken to remedy the difficulty. Unions should carefully consider this matter as it is of great importance to labor and the city.

Past President D. P. Haggerty last Friday night was called upon to install the newly-elected officers of the Labor Council. This was not the first

time that he was drafted for that job during his years as a delegate from the Machinists' Union.

The Trade Union Promotional League reports that the outlook for the present year so far as union label goods is concerned is very bright as compared with previous years. While this indicates progress in the past the fact remains that the demand for the union label, card and button is still much less than it should be in San Francisco, and the League calls upon all members of unions to put their shoulders to the wheel by demanding the union label on all goods purchased during the present year.

Labor papers throughout the country are requested to report the apprehension of one John H. Jepson, now secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Seattle, Wash., who disappeared about three weeks ago after leaving his home in Seattle ostensibly to go to the office of the union, and an audit of his books gives reason for his sudden departure. A shortage of more than \$13,000 was found when the auditor had finished his work. A warrant charging Jepson with embezzlement has been issued. Jepson, for years, was prominent in the labor movement of the Northwest, serving several terms as president of the Seattle Central Labor Council, and was counted one of the leading lights of the cause and above reproach.

Standardization of the manufacture of shirts was the object of a conference of manufacturers of union-made shirts and representatives of Pacific coast locals of the United Garment Workers of America. Production and wage scales were discussed. When plans are agreed to they will be presented to each local union. It is believed the outcome will eventually form a foundation for an international shirt scale.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

THE HEIGHT OF DUMBNESS.

I met a non-union mechanic the other day. He was all swelled up with his own importance. He boasted loudly of his ability as a craftsman and that he earned as much wages as the members of the union.

"I don't have to belong to a union," he said. "I get the union scale without having to pay dues to support a loafing business agent."

"If you are as good a workman as you claim to be," I said, "I should think you would get better wages than the minimum scale."

That seemed to floor him for a spell, but he soon came back rather evasively with: "Oh, I don't need the union anyway."

"Supposing the union of your trade was better organized here than it is, and the union wage scale was boosted, would that not also boost your wages?" I asked.

"Sure," he said, "the more wages the union men get the more I get. If they want the union that's their business, but I don't need it," he repeated.

"You remind me of the Arkansas farmer with the leaky roof over his house," I suggested.

"A traveler sought shelter with this farmer for the night. It rained heavily and the roof leaked so badly that the stranger asked the owner why he did not shingle the shanty."

"It's raining and I can't," the farmer replied.

"Well, why don't you shingle it when it isn't raining?" the traveler queried.

"When it isn't raining it doesn't need it," the indolent owner retorted.

"That's your case," I said to the non-union man. "You as much as the average workman need organization all the time."

"Your sun is shining now. When the rainy day comes and wages are cut you'll get all wet with the rest of the workers. Better get your roof in order," I advised.

"Humph," he said as he walked away. "You're too deep for me. I can't get you."

And it is just such self-centered morons that are responsible for most of the stumbling stones in the pathway of the labor movement.—Duluth Labor World.

COURT SHATTERS ANTI-UNION CLAIM.

A labor union may be as interested in the wages of non-union employees, and of the conditions under which they work, as in its own members, because of the influence of one upon the other. Organization today is not based upon the single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased and collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail not in some single shop, but generally. That they may prevail, a union may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intention of inducing him to employ only union labor, and it may adopt either method separately. Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based on a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured.—New York State Court of Appeals.

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